EAST BAY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
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Educational Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

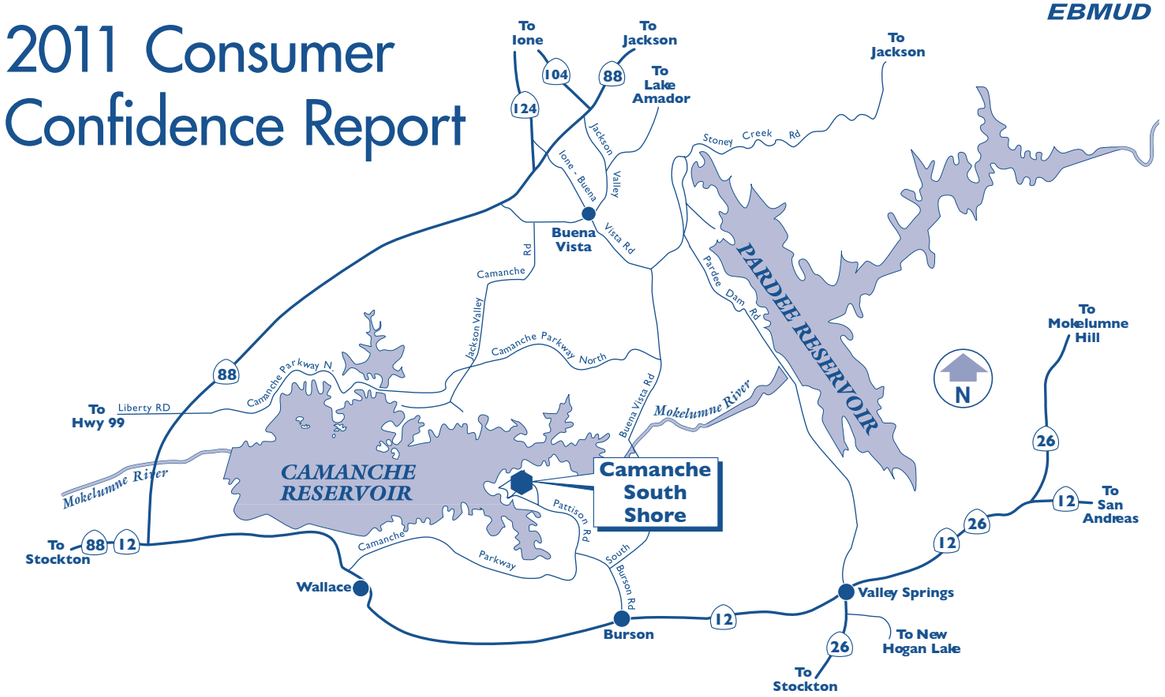
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Camanche South Shore

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

EBMUD



Water System Information

This report includes information such as the source water, its water quality and comparisons to State and Federal drinking water standards. For more information, please call the Pardee Water/Wastewater Supervisor at (209) 772-8368.

The Park Advisory Board meets in March, July and November at Pardee Center to discuss matters relating to water quality. For exact dates and times, please call (209) 772-8203. Public participation is encouraged.

The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2003 requires community water systems to conduct vulnerability assessments and develop/revise Emergency Response Plans. In compliance with the Act, the District has prepared vulnerability assessments of the Mokelumne Area systems. In addition, revision of current Emergency Response Plans were completed within the mandated guidelines of the Act. Questions regarding District compliance with the Act should be referred to the Security Section at (510) 287-0881.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguién que lo entienda bien.

Water Source and Treatment

Camanche Reservoir is the water source for Camanche South Shore Recreation Area. The Recreation Area is served by Camanche South Shore Water Treatment Plant. Treatment includes: coagulation, filtration and chlorination. The water treatment facility and distribution system are operated by state certified operators. The distribution system is served by two 240,000 gallon storage tanks.

This report describes the results from water sampling for potential contaminants and gives information on water related activities. The California Department of Public Health (Department) sets water quality requirements for the Camanche South Shore Recreation Area water system, in order to ensure that the water is safe to drink. Complying with regulations requires an extensive monitoring program in both the source and treated waters. All primary drinking water standards were met in 2011.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Protection Activities

The Department requires water utilities to determine the types of activities that can pollute their drinking water sources. EBMUD evaluated more than 100 activities that take place near this District reservoir, and found that the source is most vulnerable to the following activities: boating and marina gas stations, wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes and historical mining. In 2011, no contaminants associated with these activities were detected in EBMUD's drinking water.

The detailed results of the source water assessment completed in 2002 can be reviewed at the District's headquarters at Pardee Center, northeast of Valley Springs, or at the Stockton Department office.

Camanche South Shore 2011 Water Quality Data

The tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from January 1 through December 31, 2011, unless noted otherwise. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Primary Contaminants

	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Sample Year	Typical Sources
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (µg/L)	Al=1300	300	90th Percentile =28	No sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)*	Al=15	0.2	90th Percentile =1.9	No sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial manufacturers
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals						
Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80	NS	35†	35	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, 5 species (µg/L)	60	NS	31†	31	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine residual as Cl_2 (mg/L)	[4]	[4]	0.9†	0.5–1.3	2011	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

†Highest Running Annual Average

Secondary Contaminants

	MCL	Violation	Average	Range	Sample Year	Typical Sources
Chloride (mg/L)	250		3.8	3.8	2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Color Unit)	15		5	5	2011	Naturally occurring organic mater
Odor–Threshold (TON)	3		2.2	1.5–2.8	2011	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	900		50	50	2011	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	250		1.7	1.7	2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500		33	33	2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Other Parameters

	Average & Range
Alkalinity, bicarbonate (mg/L)	19
Alkalinity, carbonate (mg/L)	0.1
Calcium (mg/L)	5.3
Hardness (mg/L)	18

	Average & Range
Magnesium (mg/L)	1.4
pH (pH units)	7.8
Potassium (mg/L)	0.7
Sodium (mg/L)	2.6

Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique	Direct Filtration (dual media filtration with anthracite and sand)
Turbidity Performance Standards	1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.1 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

Terms Used

AL = regulatory action level. The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Chloramine has a maximum residual disinfectant level goal instead of an MCLG.

mg/L = milligrams per liter, or parts per million (ppm).

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NL = Notification Level. Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

NS = No Standard (MCL or PHG for example) established.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

pCi/L = pico curies per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG = Public Health Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Secondary drinking water standard. MCLs set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

TON = Threshold Odor Number, a measurement of odors in water.

TT = Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity = A measure of cloudiness of the water. See NTU.

µg/L = micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (ppb).

µS/cm = micro siemens per centimeter (measure of conductivity).

Contaminants in Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa, such as Cryptosporidium, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Treatment Techniques (TT) are used to ensure disinfection and inactivation of coliforms and waterborne pathogens. These include: turbidity removal and sufficient disinfectant residual concentrations and time of contact.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. The Department waived the monitoring requirement for cyanide.

Private plumbing and fixtures may add lead or copper levels above the level delivered by the District. Hot water systems can contain elevated levels of lead and copper so it is not advisable to drink from hot water faucets. For additional information see the Note about Lead on the bottom of this page.

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Pesticide and Herbicide Contaminants, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater and residential uses. The Department waived monitoring requirements for pesticides and herbicides, except for Atrazine and Simazine.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, from industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance. The clarity of the water can be measured by color, turbidity and aluminum content. The Department waived monitoring requirements for Thiobencarb.

Other Parameters are water quality measurements which may be of interest to some consumers.

* Note about Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with lead service lines and home plumbing. EBMUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and has replaced all known lead service lines in the District, but cannot control the variety of materials used in existing home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your faucet for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*